

BOSTON RECORDIER.

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MISCELLANY.

REMARKS OF A TRAVELLER.

Extracts from the Journal of a Southern Traveller, in New-England.—Continued.

Boston, July 1823.

I am glad of an opportunity of addressing you once more from the land of the pilgrims. The fathers of New England may very well be so called. For it may truly be said of them, that they departed from their kindred and country, not knowing whither they went. They were a bold and a brave people, and their posterity do well to cherish their memory. Once in three years the landing of the pilgrims on the rock at Plymouth is celebrated in an appropriate manner. I have lately read with very deep interest an oration delivered on an occasion of this sort by Mr. Webster. It is indeed a noble production. And if it may be regarded as our tobacco merchants say, as a fair sample of what is generally delivered at these anniversaries, I can well conceive that they must have a powerful influence on the intellectual character, and many of the finest feelings of these people. I doubt, however, whether their orators, in general, are able to do what this speaker has done. But this is the only specimen which I have seen.

And this reminds me, that just as I was leaving home, I received an invitation to attend a celebration of the landing of the father of Virginia, Capt. John Smith, at old Jamestown. I should like much to hear how that thing was conducted. Certainly there is nothing in the scene now presented at that place of an exalted or elevating character. The mouldering tombstones beset with briars, and the shattered fragments of the old steeple can afford no inspirations but those of melancholy. Nevertheless, I should like exceedingly to hear that some Virginian of suitable talents and acquirements has been employed on this occasion to portray the noble character of Smith, and to awaken a pure and lofty spirit like his in the bosom of the young men of our state. If the thing has been made a mere affair of eating, drinking and dancing with a school-boy's oration annexed, it is ridiculous—Otherwise it may be highly beneficial. And here, I cannot but remark that the people of our state are strangely negligent of even the most remarkable events in their history. They have erected a statue of Washington, and procured a bust of Fayette—and this is all! The adventures of our early settlers; their contests with the Indians; and all the labours of those who founded this commonwealth, are unregarded by the mass of the people. There is no association of traditions handed down by our forefathers, with the places where the events happened; but every thing of this kind is passing rapidly into oblivion. Instead of looking back, and connecting the present with the past, and associating objects now before us with the remembrance of our venerated ancestors, who regard Virginia as the place where we happened to be born, and where we shall live until we go to Alabama or Missouri. The reason is, we have few school-houses, Academies, Churches, and other permanent institutions, which we regard with fond youthful remembrance; and to which we look as the places where our children will receive the richest benefits, which can be conferred on them. Hence, whenever there is such a failure of crops as produces a temporary pressure, hundreds, who have no idea associated with the country, but that of its being a place where they expect to get a living, move off to the West. They go to the frontier settlements to procure good land. And if the means of intellectual and moral instruction are scanty, and hard to be procured, it is even so in the country which they have left. We want permanent institutions, which will connect past, present, and future generations; and will make our citizens feel that forsaking them, is giving up their greatest advantages, and leaving objects of fondest love.

In regard to the particulars mentioned, the New-Englanders are just the reverse of our people. The current of tradition is very strong here. Almost any person, with whom the traveller chances to meet, can point out the place in the neighborhood, where an event of importance, or of unusual character happened, and tell the particulars of the story with sufficient minuteness. Only turn over Dwight's travels in New-England, and you will find a mass of tradition here collected and embodied. That work, while it strongly exhibits the trait of character under consideration, will perhaps do more than any book that has ever been written, to strengthen the attachment of the natives to New-England. It will give permanence to many interesting traditions, and new force to local associations.

But I had no thought of dissentering in this way when I began this letter. My design was to make some desultory observations on the peculiarities of character that present themselves to such an observer as I am, among the people in this section of the country. I have just mentioned one point of difference between them and the Southern. Another remark which I have often made is that the New-Englanders are a persevering, not to say pertinacious people. What they undertake, they see pretty sure to accomplish. And if they once take it into their heads to engage in any design, it is not an easy thing to put them from it. While you are producing what you think victorious arguments against the prosecution of a proposed plan, and imagine that you have succeeded in convincing them, they are all the time musingly reasons why they must persevere.

This trait in their character makes it a very serious matter indeed for dissensions to take place in towns, or in religious societies. I have had some opportunity of learning the disastrous effects of religious disputes, as they have occurred in a number of places in this vicinity. You know that a sturdy and unbending orthodoxy characterized the fathers of New-England; but that many and great changes have taken place in Boston and its neighborhood. Now the Unitarians here are quite as zealous to make proselytes, as the orthodox were to prevent it. To accomplish their purpose, preachers are sent out, and books and tracts are distributed in great numbers. These have their effect. While the members of the Church hold fast the faith of their fathers, it not unfrequently happens that members of the congregation adopt the new doctrine. They of course wish to have their Unitarian preaching. Their orthodox ministers, conscientiously believing that Unitarianism is a fatal heresy, refuse to exchange pulpits with preachers of that persuasion. Here then begins a contest, of which the termination can never be ascertained. The division is felt in families. The father is a professor of evangelical truth, the son has discovered that old fashioned orthodoxy, although it might have suited former times well enough, is not adapted to the present state of refinement and genteel living! He therefore calls himself a liberal Christian!—The wife is humbly and fervently devoted to the self-denying doctrine of salvation through a crucified Saviour!—The husband wishes to have an easier and smoother road to heaven. And so in other cases. The controversy waxing warmer and warmer.

Scenes sometimes occur, even in churches, which ought never to take place any where. At length a violent rupture ensues. The minister is dismissed—or the church and congregation are divided; the strongest party holding the church property; while the weaker go perhaps just on the other side of the street, and build such a house of worship as they can. And this is a standing memorial of the division which has taken place.

Now I have heard so much of events of this kind, and have seen so much cause to deplore their occurrence, that if there were no other reason for it, I cannot help deprecating the introduction of Unitarianism into the Southern country. It will produce divisions and controversies wherever it goes. All the Societies called orthodox, will feel themselves compelled to unite in opposing what might be main, what they do believe to be fundamental error. Unitarians will not be slow to enter the controversy, and pursue it to the bitter end. The harmony which now, so happily prevails among all the denominations to the South will thus be interrupted, and peace disturbed. And really, I do not see, after the most careful observation, what compensation is made by Unitarianism for these evils. I have looked as diligently into the state of society here as I possibly could; for the purpose of determining this point. And I cannot find one single reason why the people ought to rejoice in the bringing in of this strange doctrine. By the confession of its advocates, it is not necessary to salvation, sincerity in their judgment being all in all. And I have not been able to learn that it makes men more humble, more devout, more diligent in reading the Bible, more observant of the Sabbath, more self-denying, more zealous and active in missionary operations, and other works of christian charity: nor can I discover that it forms better citizens and neighbors, husbands and wives, parents and children, than orthodoxy does. The young men who embrace Unitarian principles are not, that I can learn, more virtuous and steady in business, more chaste and self-denying than the young Calvinists; nor are the young ladies of this connexion less fond of dress, of public amusements and expensive pleasures, or more devoted to home, to domestic duties and domestic pleasures, than their more believing neighbors. In a word, I cannot find that the state of the church, or the condition of society is really improved by Unitarianism; and as Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Episcopalians may, if sincere, all be saved, or saved at last as some liberal men think, whether sincere or not, I really cannot see any good reason why the effort should be continually made, and made at great expense, to excite the Unitarian controversy, and propagate Unitarian sentiments to the South. And I am verily persuaded that our great folks, who favour this plan, will be disappointed in their object. They had just as well, in regard to the effect which it will produce, continue to avow themselves Deists, as make a profession of Unitarianism. For however sincere they may be in their convictions, and I do not mean to question their sincerity, the great mass of the people will think that they make a profession of this sort of religion to avoid the odium of infidelity.

But I am continually drawn off from my purpose—I wish, as perhaps has been said before—to give to my Southern friends, just views of the real character of the people here. I am sure that they have been misunderstood. I do not think that either the politicians who exhibit themselves year after year at Washington, or the Yankee peddlers are fair representatives of the New-England character. The people indeed have their faults, as all people have. They have, in common with us, strong local feelings. They are proud of New-England as we are of Virginia. They are frugal, industrious, enterprising, and persevering. They love the memory of their fathers, and are careful to support institutions for the benefit of their children. Objects of christian charity are pursued among them with great zeal; and while foreign missions excite the principal interest, the wants of the destitute within their own borders are by no means neglected. Every where I have been received with a frank and open-hearted hospitality, which is peculiarly agreeable to a southern man.—Society in Boston and its vicinity is particularly agreeable. There is a high literary spirit prevalent here. There is a particular ease and urbanity of manners, a graceful politeness and elegant courtesy, which an observant stranger cannot but notice with pleasure. In the country, people are more plain but not disagreeably coarse, nor are they rudely ignorant. In a word, according to my whole observation, there is wanting nothing but better acquaintance between the northern and southern people to do away prejudices, and produce the cordiality which ought to exist between citizens of the same country.

New-York, July—1822.

I took my departure from Boston suddenly; and before I could bring my letter to a close, I however have but little to add. In coming to this place, I took the route by Providence. At that place, I stopped for the night, and had an opportunity of looking at the exterior of Brown University. This is a flourishing literary institution. I do not know, however, that it calls, in this place, for any particular notice. Only I must mention that an instance of munificent liberality is afforded here, like some of those which I have heretofore mentioned. A large college edifice is now being erected at the sole expense of a single individual. The building, it is understood, will cost \$50,000. The individual, who has made this splendid gift to the literature of his state is understood to be the Hon. Nicholas Brown of Providence. He has distinguished himself by his liberality in former times, and Rhode-Island has reason to rejoice in him as a benefactor. When will such a spirit be awakened to the South? It is true that few among us have the ability thus to distinguish themselves. But still, much more might be done than has yet been done by individuals for the public benefit.

Providence is a handsome place, adorned with a number of very good looking churches. But my stay was so short that I could learn few particulars worth communicating. It was there that we took the steamboat for New-York. A momentary stop was made at Newport, just long enough for me to look with admiration at the most beautiful harbour that I have ever seen. I then took leave of New-England, with feelings of regret. For I have never yet made a more pleasant excursion, nor met with kinder people in any of my travels.

The following anecdote may deserve a place here. A young clergyman of decidedly orthodox sentiments, having been employed as an agent for some charitable institution, called on a wealthy Unitarian. The gentleman took it for granted that the clergyman was of his party; but having been, as is supposed, a good deal teased lately, with applications of this sort, he was in not quite so liberal a humour as common; and replied somewhat freely, "I think that we have given enough already, to cram our sentiments down the throats of Southern folks."

The day after leaving Providence, we arrived in New-York without accident, and with nothing during the short voyage worthy of notice, except the passage through *hurl gate*, which has already been described a thousand times; but which to a stranger is an object of considerable curiosity.—And here my letters close, as I expect shortly to breathe my native air, and lodge in my own dear home. Adieu.

From the National Intelligencer.

American Colonization Society.

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, urged by the most powerful motives of religion and humanity, appeal to a generous public in behalf of their great design.

Six years have elapsed since the institution of their Society; and, though want of funds has prevented very vigorous and extensive exertions, though ad occurrences have obstructed its operations, it has advanced; gathered strength in its progress; been instructed by misfortune; and aided by Heaven, has demonstrated the practicability of its plans, and confirmed the hope, early entertained that its efforts, if well sustained would be succeeded by splendid and sublime results.

Whether these efforts shall be thus sustained, it remains with this enlightened community to decide.

The territory purchased in Africa, appears to have been judiciously selected, and it is believed combines a greater number of advantages for a colonial establishment, than any other situation on the Coast. Elevated and open to the sea, with a harbour to be easily rendered excellent; fertile, and well watered; intersected by the Monrovia River, extending several hundred miles into the interior; bordered by tribes comparatively mild in character; it promises to the settlers every facility for the attainment of their objects.

The number now at the Colony, including the sixty who recently took passage in the Brig Oswego, probably amounts to one hundred and ninety. The African tribes in that neighbourhood are neither ferocious nor brave; and the recent contest in which their combined forces (amounting at one time to fifteen hundred) attempted to exterminate our Colony, nobly defended by its thirty men, proves any thing rather than the difficulty of maintaining a stand against their power.

It proves, indeed, that the natives of Africa, like most uncivilized men, are treacherous; that incited by the slave-traders and the hope of plunder, they will not hesitate to murder the defenceless, and that a colony, if it survives at all, must live not by their favour, but by its own strength. It proves that our settlement, commenced at the expense of so much time, and money and suffering, may perish—but only through neglect. And shall this Colony be abandoned?

The Board believe it impossible that their earliest friends who have watched all the movements of their Society with the deepest concern implored for it the favour of God; rejoiced to see it living, amid misfortunes, and acquiring confidence in its march; will refuse their aid at this crisis when the question is, shall all past exertion be lost through present inactivity, or shall an immediate and powerful effort render permanent the foundations of a work which, completed, shall prove an honour to our country, an incalculable advantage to Africa, a magnificent contribution to the light, freedom, and happiness of the world?

That the resources and strength of the Colony should be immediately augmented, appears to the Board to be indispensable: and most earnestly do they solicit their countrymen to furnish them with the means of performing it. The Colonists, increased to double their present number, supplied with implements of husbandry, and (for a few months) with the means of subsistence, will, it is believed, never afterwards require pecuniary aid; but perfectly secure from hostile violence, may engage with a moral certainty of success, in peaceful and profitable employments for life. The immediate object of the Board, then, is to give stability to their establishment in Africa, and it is in behalf of that establishment that they now make their appeal.

It is their determination, should the charities of the public equal their expectations, to send several vessels, to the African coast in the ensuing fall, and to adopt and execute without delay, such other measures as may contribute to the strength and prosperity of the colony.

What mind, susceptible of benevolent feeling, or even of common sympathy, can reflect without pain, upon the dangers privations and warfare, endured for many months past by the little band at Cape Monrovia? Widely separated from the civilized world; surrounded by barbarous foes; suffering the untold influence of a tropical climate; destitute of the comforts, of the necessities of life; in the daily expectation of death; no defence but their courage, no protection but God, they have stood with unbroken energy, and deserve for their conduct high commendation and a cherished regard.

The Board have not heard with insensibility, of the trials of these men, nor wanted the disposition to relieve them. They have not possessed the means. But, though retarded in their efforts by the destitution of funds, they have recently rejoiced in the departure of the brig Oswego, well supplied with arms, ammunition, and provisions, and having on board a reinforcement of more than sixty colonists.

The Board are happy to state, that since the foregoing part of this Address was written, communications have been received from Africa, of a highly interesting and encouraging character.—Health and harmony now prevail in the Colony; hostilities with the natives have terminated. The children who were taken captive on the 11th of November have been voluntarily restored, and the settlement is greatly improved. The condition of the Colony, previous to the arrival of the Cyane upon the coast, though rendered more tolerable by the exertions of the Agent and people, assisted by an officer and several sailors from an English vessel, was indeed distressing; and the noble services of Captain Speuce and his generous crew, cannot be too highly appreciated.—This officer, when informed of the suffering of the Colony, immediately repaired to Sierra Leone, fitted for sea the schooner Augusta, belonging to the United States, and to the great joy of the Colonists, arrived at Monrovia on the 27th of March, where he offered to the Colony every aid in his power. Captain Speuce, though the cruise of the Cyane had been already protracted, in an unhealthy climate, resolved without hesitation, to remain so long on the coast as should be necessary to prepare the Colony for the approaching rains, and to strengthen it against any future attacks. He completed a suitable house for the Agent, and erected a tower of strong masonry work, which it is believed, will prove a safe defence against the barbarians. Having nearly accomplished his design, the benevolent and efficient exertions of this officer were interrupted by the sickness of his crew, increased no doubt, by their exertions under the burning sun of that climate; and he was compelled to leave the Colony on

the 21st of April. Several extracts from the letters of the Agent of the Society, will be found in the Appendix. "It is too obvious," he remarks, in one of them, "to require repetition, that what your Colony now wants, is a strong reinforcement of orderly and efficient emigrants."

Having exhausted their resources, the Board can look for the power of future exertion only to the liberality of a great, humane and Christian nation. They appeal to the several auxiliary institutions, and to all their friends with confidence; for they have experienced, even in times of deep discouragement, their vigorous exertion. They appeal to their countrymen in general with high hopes, because the possibility of effecting their design is no longer problematical, while its benevolence & its greatness admit of no question. The obstacles deemed insurmountable have been overcome—the things thought impossible have been accomplished. Standing on an eminence which it was said they could not reach, the Board see before them an extensive prospect, fair as the morning spread upon the mountains—the land of promise to degraded thousands—the rich inheritance which God has given to tribes who have drank deep of the waters of affliction labored and wept in a land of strangers. Shall they not maintain their station or rather shall they not advance and possess the land?

In conclusion, may not the Board be permitted to ask—How shall this great nation, so favoured, free, and happy, which God has delivered by his own right arm, and exalted as a light and example to the world, exhibit, in an equal manner, the strength of its gratitude, the consistency of its principles, the purity of its justice, or the power of its benevolence, as by engaging at once, with energy, in an enterprise, which, while it relieves our country from an immense evil, shall extend the empire of liberty and truth, terminate the worst of traffics, rescue from present and future ruin a miserable race, and confer upon them, their descendants, and upon the unenlightened population of a mighty continent, knowledge, civilization, dignity, all the blessings & hopes of a Christian people?

Signed by the acting Committee. J. Mason, W. Jones, F. S. Key, E. B. Caldwell, James Laurie.

N. B. It is hoped that such auxiliary institutions as may have funds in their possession, and such benevolent individuals as may wish to aid the cause of Colonization, will transmit their donations immediately to RICHARD SMITH, Esq. Washington, Treasurer of the Society.

SACRED MUSIC.

For the Boston Recorder.

Mr. WILLIS,—I noticed in the Recorder of July 5th, a "Query" respecting the proper manner of performing Church Music.—Hoping the subject would be taken up by some more able pen, I have delayed to attempt it myself. It is a subject, however, which calls for more notice from the Christian world than it has received, and for the neglect of which, I fear many must render a sorrowful account at the bar of Judgment. If the following suggestions meet with your approbation, please to insert them in your valuable paper.

Yours, &c. J. S.

It should be the object of sacred music, to call home wandering thoughts, to settle and prepare the mind for hearing divine truth, and to elevate and enliven the devotional feelings of the heart. Whatever has a contrary tendency, whether it be in the music itself, or the manner of performance, should be reprobated by every Christian. Reasonable, and scriptural as is this sentiment, a very different notion prevails in the practice of a great part of our congregations. Singing is considered a kind of interlude to the more grave exercises of the house of God; to occupy the time necessarily intervening, or relieve the mind from too great a burden of seriousness. Any thing which answers this purpose, satisfies the majority of most worshipping assemblies. Now the only remedy for this false notion is, to introduce such music, and perform it in such manner, that the proper effect of sacred music may be produced. It is a pleasant reflection, that the flood of insipid musical composition which has deluged our country, and vitiated the public taste, is fast subsiding, and music of intrinsic merit is gaining attention. Confident of a complete change which talents and piety are already enlisted to produce, I shall forbear to discuss the merits of different kinds of music, and only suggest a few things relative to performance.

We may here inquire, what are some of the qualifications necessary for singers, that the object of music may be obtained?—Persons in the least degree acquainted with music, readily perceive the propriety and importance of a careful attention to pronunciation, intonation, pause & time. A defect here, inevitably prevents any right effect, tortures the feelings & produces wrong impressions. The necessity of attention to these points, is more readily perceived than the importance of expression. This is a point exceedingly neglected in our churches.—Difficult, indeed, to acquire, but the life and soul of music. It is not possible to describe, exactly what we mean by expression on account of its great variety. Every sentiment, and affection has its peculiar expression; and that person only, can do justice to what is sung, who enters into the subject with his whole heart, making it the expression of his own feelings. Every passion and emotion, properly represented, will excite corresponding ones in the hearers. A deficiency in proper expression cannot be atoned for by any other excellence. Let us suppose a public speaker to deliver his discourse from beginning to end in the same unvaried tone, disregarding accent, pause and emphasis—each word might be spoken distinctly, and his discourse might be as pure as the sermons of Dr. Blair, which were eighteen times copied by his own hand, yet we cannot drive from our imagination, a pained, or sleeping audience.—The effects of monotonous singing are no less deleterious. The pronunciation may be distinct, and every note sounded with exactness as to tone and time; but the Christian is not assisted in his devotions. Injudicious expression is equally injurious.—Should a choir sing, in a hoarse, full tone, the words, "Shew pity Lord, O Lord forgive," &c., or in a soft affectionate style; "He shakes the heavens with loud alarms," &c., or should they perform with equal tone and unvaried movement; "He dies! the heavens in mourning stood!"—He rises, and appears a God," &c.—What audience would not be struck with the strange impropriety—would not shudder at so near an approach to profanity?

Now to prevent these, and many such evils, too numerous to particularize; and to secure the vastly important effects of sacred music, every leader should be a man of musical science as well as practice—able himself to give the proper expression, and to govern, by his musical eloquence, those who accompany him. But the immortal Haydn himself could not effect this where those who perform neglect to harmonize their voices by practicing together, and place themselves under the most unfavorable circumstances to do it in church. The custom which prevails in the western and southern churches, of considering the choir to consist of the whole congregation, and in-

dividuals falling upon the parts promiscuously in every part of the house, is ruinous to good singing. A writer in the "Albany Gazette" very properly observes, in making some remarks on "Hastings' Dissertation on Musical Taste," "Granting," says he, "that purity of tone, accuracy of intonation, and pronunciation can prevail, where those who sing, are scattered through the whole congregation,—(which, however, so long as the unlearned and self-conceited can unite their voices with the rest, secure in a great measure from detection, we believe impossible,) there can be no expression."

—We need not exclude every individual, under any circumstances, from singing, who cannot sit with the choir—but every reasonable person will say that the best effects of music cannot be produced, unless it be principally performed by a choir.—The difficulty of the Quærit seems to be to know who ought to sing; whether young persons or old, or both?—We may answer—every one, young and old, who has talents and opportunities for cultivating them properly, and who feels it his duty to sing—and no others. Let reason—let piety answer:—ought every person, young and old, qualified or unqualified, in every part of a congregation, to join promiscuously in this part of worship? Is it supposable, that persons ignorant of the rudiments of music—ignorant too of orthography, prosody, and punctuation; who have caught the little they know, by hearing the performance of others, can take an active part with good performers without deteriorating instead of benefiting the performance? Or is it the duty of such, to sing in public while they are unqualified?—We admit that it is the duty of every one to unite heartily in all the exercises of worship in the house of God; but it is not the duty of every one to preach, or to pray, or sing audibly. The worship of singing is no more confined to the actual performers, than is that of prayer. Indeed, the mind unshackled by rules and manner of performance, more readily takes up the sentiment of the words, if skillfully sung. But, says an objector, for what but to join in this part of worship, is a natural voice given us? Admitting it has no other use, (which may be as reasonably doubted, as that every Christian possessing natural talents for speaking should become a preacher,) still no person is justified in using this talent to the injury of the devotions of others, while he neglects its cultivation.—It is the duty of every one who would sing, to qualify himself thoroughly. Do any complain of a want of time, or proper means to do this? If there is ground for this complaint, such persons should rest assured that it is not their duty to sing. God requires of us no service, without giving us not only the natural talent, but also the means of cultivating it to a sufficient degree to enable us to perform it aright. We need not make perfection the mark to which all must come before it becomes their duty to sing, nor can we fix a standard, so many circumstances are to be considered; as the degree of attainment made by others in the same church, &c., but every one should know whether he is benefiting or injuring the cause.—Some object that refinement in music destroys devotion. Such are certainly ignorant of the true nature of music. I do not say that music may not be theatrical and affected, and thus destroy devotion; such is not refined but corrupted music. But it is the reasonable decision of all, who are thoroughly acquainted with the nature and effects of sacred music, that the greater the degree of refinement, the more salutary will be the effects on devotional feelings.

The question has been started with propriety, whether the impenitent, who cannot join heartily in the service, ought to be encouraged to sing? We can bind no man's conscience, but we should exhort all to consider what they do, and whether they are called to it in their present situation. The time is doubtless near when the church of Christ as a church will feel it a duty to take upon itself the discharge of the immediate acts of divine worship, and when those in the church, who have natural talents, will feel it their duty to qualify themselves for this part in particular. I dare not say that the immediate services of the impenitent, are not unhalloved touches of the ark of God.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Receipts into the Treasury of the American Education Society for July, 1823.

Essex Auxiliary Education Society:—Female Education Society, First Parish in Ipswich, \$18 50; Contribution in First Parish, do. 22 04; do. South Parish, do. 13 52; Contribution in Rev. Mr. Oliphant's Society in Beverly at the annual meeting of the Society, 26 07, \$80 13
Friend—a Mechanic, 2 00
Falmouth, Mass. Fem. Aux. Edu. Society, 27 08
Friend to Zion, by N. Willis, 5 Vests, 14 34
Avails of yarn sold by Miss Farrar, 50 00
Rev. E. Porter, D. D. Andover, Mass. 50 00
Rev. L. Woods, D. D. do. 50 00
Friend in Maine, by J. H. Parker, 20 00
Ladies in Bradford, Mass. 16 00
A. Ames, Marshfield, do. 2 00
Congregational Church, Cornish, N. H. 5 00
Fem. Literary and Char. Society, Spencer, Mass., box clothing, valued at \$42 50.
Beneficent Society, Chilmark, Mass. 3 44
Dr. Elias Cornelius, N. Y. State (Legacy) 100 00
Liberty Co. Fem. Cent. Society, Georgia, 93 25
as pr. letter from E. Coppee, Esq. Savannah.

Life Subscriptions.
James Legare, Esq. Johns Island, S. C. 100 00
Rev. Walter Lyon, from the Abington, Ct. Cent. Society, 40 00
Rev. Charles S. Robinson, from the Female Benev. Society St. Charles, Missouri, 40 00
A. F. CHEVELAND, Treasurer,
No. 10, Merchants Row, Boston, } \$643 24

Western University of Pennsylvania.—The first Commencement in the Western University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh, was held on the 4th ult. The class who had completed their course of study consisted of three, on each of whom was conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts. We understand all of them intend studying for the ministry. The instruction in this institution is given by three of the Clergymen of Pittsburgh, viz. the Rev. Dr. Bruce, Principal, the Rev. Mr. Black, Professor of Languages, and the Rev. Mr. McElroy Professor of Rhetoric. The number of undergraduates is 12 or 15; and there is connected with the University a very respectable grammar school.

School Teachers.—There are three things in particular, which a school teacher must not be without,—good sense, activity, and piety. Without the first, he will mislead others, without the second he will neglect them, and without the third, though he may civilize, he will never christianize them.—Hannah Moore.

Good Seed.—The good done in schools, should be considered not as fruit, but seed. For how can we calculate the number who may be hereafter trained for heaven, by those very children, we are going to teach, when they themselves shall become parents, and you and I are dead and forgotten.—A.

Missionary Intelligence.

Condensed for the Boston Recorder, from the Missionary Herald for August.

CEYLON MISSION.

PANDITERIPO.

Journal of Dr. Scudder.

Jan. 20, 1821. Preached three times to day on the subject of idolatry. At Matherel I began my discourse by telling the people, that I saw many cocoanuts on my way, and asked them if they worshipped cocoanuts. They answered in the negative: to worship cocoanuts was folly. I asked them, why they worshipped pieces of wood or stone. A man, who formerly opposed me, hung down his head, and could make no reply. Another pleaded custom as a reason for their worship.

In June, Dr. Scudder in company with Mr. Koch and three of the boys under his care, (Griffin, Gautier and Willis) made a tour of several days in the vicinity of Panditeripo—visited Copay, Poctoe, Point Pedro, Warrenie, Eledeomatal, Mogomale and Catchay; and distributed 332 Scripture Extracts together with about 550 tracts. Dr. S. was treated very kindly by most of the natives—and with two exceptions, they refused compensation for the little comforts with which they supplied him.

The Catholics.

Sept. 17. I feel great encouragement to labor among the Catholics. I went yesterday to the house of a young Catholic at Chillaloe, who had previously been very attentive to what I had said to him. I took the first part of the New Testament with me, and he afterwards followed me from place to place, and was joined by another young man, who also was attentive to what I said. One of them asked, whether a person who went to hell, could not get out after ten years. I have lately had some Scripture extracts written upon the wall, and send out my boys to read them to the Catholics. These extracts are taken from three of the Evangelists, and give a particular description of the sufferings and death of Christ.

During this month Dr. S. visited the Islands of Caradive and Uraturai. In the latter island the cholera has lately raged, and among its victims were two Catholics who had heard the gospel from Dr. S.—in regard to one of them, he says, "I am not without hope that he has gone to a better world." This hope was justified by his conversation with his nephew on his death bed, relative to the instructions he had received from Dr. S.—Many of the Catholics here, listened with apparent anxiety to the instructions of Mr. Koch. Tracts and Scripture Extracts were received with thankfulness, and with promises of reading them attentively.—Dr. S. gratefully notices also in his journal the resolution of the Jaffnapatam Bible Society, to procure the printing of 4000 copies of the Gospel of St. Luke; and the prospect of having 24,000 Scripture Extracts published by the Colombo Bible Society. Three Bible Associations are now formed among the natives—one at Malagum, one at Jaffnapatam, and one at Ponnoreen.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

LETTER FROM THE MISSION TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

[We received the letter from which the following extract is made, just in time for a place in this number. It is dated Honolulu, Jan. 11, 1823.]

We are happy to learn so great a proportion of the number to be sent to us, are destined to preach, as the field is now much more widely open for that kind of labor, than it has at any period appeared to be. The King, two days since, in a communication to the mission written by his own hand, and sent in at the public examination of the school, expressed sincerely his desire, that all the chiefs of all these islands, might listen to the words of the preachers, learn the will of Jesus Christ, and be saved by him.—You will not understand this declaration of the king as a profession of cordial faith in Christ, or of love to his cause; but simply his approbation of our design to preach, and a wish that his chiefs may attend to what we may say, in order to make the experiment whether they can obtain the benefit we propose. But even this we regard as a very desirable advance made by the king, at the very time he and we are expecting soon a large reinforcement of the mission; and as we know of no direct opposition on the part of any chief, but rather a general desire, certainly among the principal chiefs, to be instructed, we consider the way fairly open for the teachers in the reinforcement.

Since our last letter, Taumarii and Kahamau, have returned from Taiwai, and continue their attention to instruction. Taumarii left orders for a school to be collected at Hanapepe, under Mr. Ruggles' instruction, who has with his family removed to that place, expecting one of the recruits soon to join him there.

Brother Whitney writes that he expects soon to have the superintendence of a school of 50 pupils at Waimea, under the particular patronage of the present superintendent of Tawau.

On the 9th inst. we had an examination of our schools at this place, which now comprise more than 200 pupils, most of whom appeared in decent order at the chapel, with a good number of spectators. Mr. Thurston conducted the examination which was in our view, more flattering than any former one. Not less than 12 chiefs attended.—The king's brother, Kauihoule, and his sisters, Nahiensena and Opia, one of the wives of the late king, with her present husband, Laanui, bore an interesting part of the examination. Nor was the king's copy book, with its fair, neat pages, and his communication before alluded to, which was read to the assembly, less interesting. The assistant teachers five in number, appeared at the head of their respective schools, and assisted at the examination. The queen recited about half of Watt's catechism. Kahahu read with fluency a passage from the Bible. Two others presented their first essays in composition, and Nahi handed in a declaration, written by his own hand, containing four words—"Aroka au ia Jehova." I love the Lord. Opia exhibited fair hand-writing, and so did many others. Honori gave an address to the pupils, and Mr. Thurston closed the exercises with prayer.

CHOCTAW MISSION.

MAYHEW.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. KINGSBURY. Council Ground, Mingo Noo-sha-la-tub-bee's, May 10, 1823.

Dear Sir,—I am here attending a council, which has been called to inquire into some idle, slanderous, and wicked reports, which have been put in circulation relative to the missionaries, the chief, and Capt. Folsom. Satan is making a great effort to oppose the progress of light and truth. I trust we feel humble and submissive, and a holy confidence, in God that all things will work together for the furtherance of his glorious cause. We need your prayers, dear sir, and the prayers of all God's people, that we may give no just occasion of offence, and that we may abound more and more in the work of love, even though we be loved the less for our labors.

Extracts from the Journal at Mayhew.

Nov. 7, 1822. Mr. Kingsbury held a talk with Mingo, Push-mah-la-haw, and the captains and warriors of the S. E. district. The Mingo requested that Mr. Kingsbury would commence the talk. Mr. K. then stated at length the reasons against placing the school for the district on the Chickahawha, and the reasons for placing it near Mr. Nail's. Most of these are mentioned under date of 23d ult. The Mingo was not satisfied, and made a long talk about his services for the United States, and the claim he thought he had that the school should be near him. At the conclusion, he gave Mr. K. a choice at three places, and said it must be at one of them.

In reply Mr. K. endeavored to convince him of the impropriety of the situation he had spoken of, and that it would be utterly impracticable, with the means we possessed, to comply with his wishes: and that the school must remain, where it is now situated.

The Mingo, after some consultation, said they must then withdraw their appropriation. They were given to understand, that they could not do that, as it was confirmed by treaty. He then said he would consult with his captains further on the subject. But no answer was returned. So the talk ended. Most of the captains and warriors appeared satisfied, especially those belonging to the Six Towns, Chickahawha and Huwahnee settlements, which comprise more than three fourths of the population of the whole district.

15. Mr. Kingsbury left Mayhew for Bethel and Elliot. It is expected that Mr. Wright will accompany him from the Pigeon Roost to Bethel, where it is proposed to organize a church on the next Sabbath. At Elliot it is expected a council will be held to settle some difficulties relative to the school there.

21. A church of Christ was organized at Bethel last Sabbath. This was a joyful day to our dear brother and sister Williams, who, for some time, have been deprived of the stated ordinances of the Gospel. The church consists of six persons.

An affecting scene.

Dec. 6. In the afternoon, an Indian named Bame, who has had two sons in the school came to take them away. He said he had heard that we did not teach them right, and that many things relative to the school were not as they should be. At first he did not believe the reports, but he had now heard them three times and believed them. He thought they must be true, because two white men had taken their children away. He was a poor black Choctaw and thought it was best to take his way alone. Facts and arguments were urged in vain. He was determined to take them away.

We went to the school house where an affecting scene was witnessed. We had given to the boys the names of William Jenks, and Gardner Green. They were affectionate, dutiful children, who loved their school and were beloved by their teacher. When told by their father that they must go home, they wept aloud. For a moment the heart of the father appeared to relent; he seemed half inclined to let them remain. But recovering himself, he endeavored to work on their feelings by other motives. He asked them if they did not care for their mother, who was at home sick. They replied they did not forget their mother, but that they did not wish to leave the school. "You cried when I wished to bring you here," said the father, "and it seems I shall have trouble to get you away." He then commanded them to make ready.

When they were in readiness to depart, we united in prayer, and commended these tender lambs to the care of the great Shepherd, who is able to gather them again from the recesses of the wilderness, and the depths of ignorance, to the place of Christian instruction.

It was affecting to our hearts to see these children torn from the school, and hurried back to the abodes of darkness and wretchedness.

8. In the evening Maj. Pritchyn and Capt. Folsom arrived. At their request the boys were assembled, and after listening to some remarks, the scholars engaged in singing several hymns, which they had committed to memory. A select band, who excelled in this delightful art, performed with so much regularity of movement and harmony of sound, that a stranger could hardly have believed that a few months ago they were taken from habitations, in which no song of Zion was ever heard. Having gone through with the exercises agreeably to the request of our friends, we commended these youthful immortals to him who alone can teach them to sing with the spirit and with the understanding.

Retrospect of a Year.

31. Another year of our probationary existence is drawing to a close. We cannot but recall to mind the various scenes, through which we have passed, since its commencement. He, whose ways are unsearchable, has removed from us a dear fellow-laborer. His sovereign right to do this is not the only reflection that should console us. Painful as has been this affliction, we are assured that even this is designed for our good; and will be made subservient to the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

It has been our lot, also, to experience, during the past year, trials which have been not immediately from the hand of God. We have seen some manifesting an unfriendly and ungrateful disposition towards us.

But we are constrained to speak of mercies, as well as of judgments. Our covenant God has bestowed upon us many blessings. We have been supplied, by the pious and benevolent, with the means of carrying forward the work in which we are permitted to labour. We have been encouraged and strengthened, by the arrival of pious and devoted helpers. Many of the children of the surrounding forests have been gathered into our family, are enjoying the benefit of Christian instruction and acquiring the habits of civilized life. Most of us have been preserved, and many of us enjoyed good health, while the shafts of disease and death have been flying thick around us. Finally we are permitted here on this consecrated ground to labor directly for the most benevolent and noble object, that can engage the attention of men or angels. May we ever remember, that the time is short in which our hands will be employed in building this spiritual temple.

PALESTINE MISSION.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF MR. TEMPLE. [From the journal of Mr. Temple we make some extracts illustrative of the agriculture and of some curiosities, in the island of Malta.]

March 25, 1822. This day visited the Old City, as it is called, distant from Valetta about seven miles. We are informed, that the road to that city passes through the most fertile part of the island. All the land on both sides of the road, was in a high state of cultivation. Luxuriant fields of barley in the milk, of vines beginning to unfold their leaves, of fig trees, almond and olive trees, some covered with blossoms, and others with green foliage; these all together gave a most enchanting loveliness to the whole landscape. This is my first visit into the country. Our company consisted of eight persons. We rode in two carriages, each of them drawn by a single mule, whose master runs at his side, and urges him forward. During our visit at the Old City, we went into the church, built over the grotto, where, as tradition says, St. Paul slept when he was on the island. The church is not a very spacious one, but is held in great veneration. Beneath it is the grotto, in which stands the venerable Apostle in marble statue, as large as life. Formerly the ripper was hanging on his hand; but not long ago some foolish person wantonly broke it off. On entering this grotto it is impossible to suppress all emotions of religious enthusiasm, if one can believe that it

once heard the prayers, and gave rest to the wearied limbs, of the Apostle.

From this church we proceeded to the catacombs. These are an immense subterranean vault cut out of the rock, of which the island is composed. We entered them through a narrow passage, each of our number bearing a lighted wax taper, and following a guide who is acquainted with these dark and silent regions. Different opinions are entertained concerning these immense caverns. Some suppose they were made to be the habitations of the living, in times of danger and war; but others think they were prepared as dormitories for the dead. It is said they extend the whole way from the Old City to Valetta. They are divided into cells much better adapted for the repose of the dead, than for the dwellings of the living. Whatever may have been the purpose, for which they were made, it is certain that they are at present the mansions of the dead; for I saw in them different bones of the human frame, some in a good degree of preservation, and others mouldered almost to dust. In this subterranean world we saw a church, where, without doubt, religious worship has been at some period or other, celebrated according to the forms that prevail in Catholic countries. It is dangerous to lose one's guide in these caverns. Not many years ago, it is said, several young persons had the curiosity to enter without a guide. They entered and were lost in the gloomy labyrinth, and to this day have not been found. This event has led the government to shut up several of the passages, that a similar event may not occur again. We spent about half an hour in traversing these possessions of the dead, and then came back to inhale the pure air and greet the cheering light of that world which was made for the living.

[He next visited the college, which contained 65 scholars. His reports concerning their appearance, is unfavorable.]

The library, which was shown us, was small; consisting principally of the writings of the Latin fathers. Greek is not studied by any of them. Almost all the students are preparing to become priests. The other learned professions are not much encouraged here.

[The Old City, in which the college is situated, contains between three and four thousand inhabitants.]

Sept. 1. Last Sabbath we opened a Sunday school in our house for the benefit of the English children belonging to our little congregation. We are happy to find among our juvenile pupils, six Maltese children and a little Jewess, together with about thirty English children. We are assisted in this enterprise by the labors of our pious friends. Much difficulty was anticipated in establishing such a school; but we have been most happily disappointed in meeting with very little.

[A letter from Mr. Temple, dated April 25th, states, that they have not only printed in Italian the tracts mentioned at p. 212 of our last number, but also that they have printed editions of the following tracts in Greek; viz. "The Negro Servant," "William Kelly," "Tract on Eternity," "Payson's Address to Mariners," and "Short Prayers for every day in the week." They have also in the press a tract on Redemption. An edition of "The Dairyman's Daughter" had been printed in Greek, and they had just completed another, of 1,000 copies, in Italian. Mr. Temple considers the first cost of these tracts less even than that of the tracts of the American Tract Society.]

A letter from Mr. King, dated at Alexandria, January 20, though not giving the latest intelligence from him, contains some interesting facts. The congregations to which he and his brethren preached, varied from six persons to 130. 100 copies of the Bible and parts of the Bible in ten different languages had been sold, and 50 had been given away. The Catholics in the Convent had excommunicated the missionaries and their books—still most of the people are favorable to them, and there is considerable excitement in the city. The French Consul General, Mr. Drovetti, gives them his influence; and prospects of usefulness are encouraging.

LATEST FROM PALESTINE MISSION.

Communicated for the Boston Recorder. Extract of a Letter from Mr. FISK, to a Lady in Charleston, S. C. Dated on the Nile, in Upper Egypt, March 14, 1823.

"I cannot, in one letter tell you all that you would wish to know about my present situation; but I will tell you what little I can. I wish I could describe to you a scene which passed this morning in Siout, a large town and the capital of Upper Egypt. It was in a chamber about 20 feet long, and 10 or 12 wide. Fancy yourself in that chamber. You see one door, of rough boards, which opens upon the flat roof of the house, and one window, without glass, with a wooden grating before it—the room is neither ceiled, plastered nor painted, and the floor is of unbaked bricks, which makes it seem much like the earth itself. You find in the room neither table, chair, bureau, sofa or any article of furniture whatever, except a mat made of reeds spread on one side of the room, a blanket laid upon it and some pillows placed by the wall to sit against. It is the apartment of the Bishop of Siout. In the corner of the room you see the Bishop himself sitting after the oriental fashion, with no other seat than a mat and a blanket. He is a venerable looking man, 55 years old, at present in feeble health, but with a penetrating eye and an open, manly countenance. He is a tall, well built man, with a long grey beard, and loose oriental robes, but perfectly plain and simple. Before him lie two books, one is a manuscript, the other a treatise on the truth of Christianity which we have just given him. On the floor by his side sits Mr. Wolf the Jewish Missionary and conversing with him about the distribution of the Scriptures in Egypt and about Church History. You hear the names of Athanasius, Nestorius, Macedonius, and Arius. On the same seat, a little way from them, you see brother King and myself sitting with two Coptic priests, dressed nearly like their Bishop. We are counting the money which they have received for 50 Arabic Testaments that were left in their hands three weeks ago for sale. They have sold the whole and tell us they want more. After allowing them something for their trouble, we receive 200 piastres, (about \$15), and are obliged to tell them that we have not a single copy remaining; having sold all that we took with us from Cairo. They then put the question whether we do not intend coming this way again with the word of God for sale. To this we are only able to say it will be as the Lord directs. The conversation is all in Arabic, the only language in which the Copts are able to converse."

You will perhaps from this description get some idea of the condition in which we find the Coptic clergy. Their apartments are generally further from splendor than the one I have now described. We are often received in apartments, in no respect better, and in many, more uncomfortable than the negro houses of Carolina. The ignorance of priests and people is just what you might expect in such circumstances. Judge if you can, what satisfaction it must give us to be the instruments of distributing about 800 copies of the Bible or parts of it, and 2000 tracts since our arrival in Egypt; about two months ago. In Upper Egypt, where a great part of these have been distributed, there was before scarcely a single copy of the word of God, except such as had been copied out with the pen.—The Copts often come and purchase the Testament, and kiss it, in token of love and reverence.—Will not our Christian friends in Charleston pray for a blessing on these Testaments, on those who have received them, and on those who have distributed them?"

From the London Evangelical Magazine. SOUTH AFRICA.

Origin and Languages of the Hottentots.

Mr. Hallbeckson of the Church Missionaries in South Africa, writes on this subject:

The Hottentots call themselves "Gkhou gkhou," pronounced with a click of the tongue or throat; and say that they did not come from the interior of Africa, but over the sea.

Their tradition runs thus:—There arrived at the Cape, somewhere about the site of Cape Town, "a House of Passage"—this is a literal translation of the Hottentot word, meaning evidently a ship or boat—containing a man and his wife, with two boys and a girl, a bull and cow with three calves, two more bulls and a heifer, a ram and sheep with three lambs, and two other rams & a sheep; and these were the progenitors of all the Hottentots and their cattle. Where they came from my reporters did not know; but I think some conjecture may be formed from the language. The sun and moon have the same appellation in the Hottentot and Hindoostan languages. I possess the Lord's Prayer in the language of Madagascar, and find that "sica" is the word for "our" in both that and the Hottentot. Hence I presume that we must look to the East Indies or the Eastern Archipelago, for the home of the ancestors of the Hottentots.

Besides the colony that came to the Cape, another seems to have arrived somewhere about Plettenberg's or Mossel Bay.

The Bojesmans are runaway Hottentots.—Their origin is said to be this: that on account of the very great severity with which the Hottentots punished their children for any fault, but particularly for losing their cattle, the children were in the latter instance afraid to return home; and thus a tribe of runaways was formed, whose smaller stature and meaner appearance originated in their hard manner of living, and the difference in their language in their separation from and enmity to other Hottentot tribes.

We were formerly told that the Hottentots knew nothing of an evil spirit, but they both knew him and dreaded his influence. Their "T'Geikas," or sorcerers and doctors, were in his service; and it is to be noticed, that these T'Geikas performed the same kind of juggling tricks which are described in Brother Hansel's account of the Nicobar Islands—an additional circumstance by which their origin may be guessed at.

For the Boston Recorder.

PENOBSCOT INDIANS.

A Society for the benefit of this tribe of Indians, was formed in Bangor, March 1823, composed of gentlemen belonging principally to Bangor.

The object of the Society, is to promote the civilization and moral and religious improvement of the Penobscot Indians.

The following are the officers of the society—to wit—

Rev. Prof. SMITH, President; Rev. H. Loomis, Vice President; Mr. D. Pike, Secretary; Dea. S. Crosby, Treasurer.

Together with a Board of Managers, consisting of the President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, ex-officio, and Rev. Otis Briggs, Rev. Prof. Fowler, J. McGaw, Esq. W. Wood, Esq. Col. E. Webster, Maj. J. Treat, and R. Clark, Esq.

Every member of the Society pays annually into the treasury, one dollar. It is expected that an annual income of about one hundred dollars will be realized in this way. Considerable assistance is expected from females in this town, in Hampden, and other places on the river, in clothing for such Indian children as attend school.—The managers of the Society have already employed Mr. Josiah Brewer, a graduate from Yale College, to take a school at Old Town Island, the principal Indian village, 12 miles above Bangor.

Mr. Brewer has now a school of about thirty scholars, and would have twice that number, if the means of support could be obtained. The children are desirous to attend the school, but they must be clothed and fed at the expense of the Society. Their board is about 50 cents per week, for each child.

In addition to his labors in the school, Mr. Brewer is assiduous in giving encouragement and assistance to the Indians in their agricultural pursuits. And they only need the proper encouragement and assistance, to become, in a measure, attached to these pursuits.

This remark applies with force to the younger Indians. Their land is excellent, and if suitable aid be rendered, much of it the next year, it is confidently believed, will be cultivated.

The tribe consists of about 300. They are poor, degraded and wretched. Shall they be left to live and die without the blessings of civilization and religion? Shall no efforts be made to enlighten, reclaim and save them? They are capable of improvement and of happiness.

The undersigned, a committee of the managers appeal to a benevolent public for aid. Unless aid be afforded, the object must be abandoned. The present is a favorable time to do good to these abused and long neglected natives. They have not now, nor have they had for a long time, any persons with them, to prejudice their minds against efforts for their improvement. They manifest a strong attachment to Mr. Brewer, and listen with attention to his instruction and advice. They seem convinced that he wishes to do them good, and both parents and children are interested in the school. The committee appeal with confidence to the benevolent and solicit their charities. They feel persuaded that the object will be approved, and that aid will be rendered.

Monies, or articles of provision, (particularly corn and pork, on which the Indians principally subsist) if sent to Dea. Crosby, Treasurer, Bangor, will be gratefully received, and faithfully appropriated.

JACOB MCGAW,
WILMOT WOOD,
HARVEY LOOMIS,
OTIS BRIGGS.

Bangor, July 22, 1823.

INTERESTING COMPARISONS.

The following facts are ingeniously exhibited in a late Connecticut Journal:—The receipts of the American Bible Society in the past year, amounted to only \$36,136, whilst the receipts of the British and Foreign Bible Society in the same time and from similar sources, amounted to \$430,910, more than ten times the sum received by the American Bible Society. In 1819, England supported 303 Missionaries amongst the heathen, whilst the United States at the same period supported only 37!—The expenses of our national government, divided amongst our whole population will average per annum only two dollars a head; whilst in England, on an average each man, woman, and child, is taxed thirty dollars for the support of the British government!—The English pay more every year to maintain their paupers, than we pay for all the expenses of our national and state governments. Whilst the English are groaning under a burden of taxes, tenfold more heavy than our own they are at the same moment contributing ten times as much for the support of all great benevolent objects. How says the Journal shall these facts be accounted for? Have the English more humanity—more religion? Little did the puritans, our pious ancestors imagine when they fled to the island of their nativity, their God and enjoy their Bible, that in two centuries the light of pure religion would be diffused through every part of the globe, and that their children, grown to a mighty nation, should be acting the part of a mere satellite in the grand system of Christian benevolence. [Ch. Watchman.]

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1823.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

This institution after having languished several years under the blasting influence of indolence, till it had hardly a name to live, has revived under the genial influence of Evangelical Christianity, and holds out the promise of great blessings to Pennsylvania, and especially to the churches. Like most other literary institutions in our country it has been treated more like a bastard than a child by the State Legislature. But the difficulties it has had to encounter, from poverty, have been to a considerable degree surmounted, and with the ordinary smiles of Providence it will advance to a distinguished rank among American Colleges. The whole amount of donations, and loans received from the State since 1785, has not exceeded \$187, 33, 33!

The Institution has an edifice, which comprises a Chapel, large enough for 400 persons, a Library, Halls for Lecturing, rooms for a Library, containing already several thousand volumes in different languages—for Philosophical Apparatus and Mineralogical Cabinet—Refectory, Steward's and Professors' apartments, with sleeping rooms for about 50 students. "There is no want of respect or care for the comfort and health of the students on the part of the Board." The expenses of one year amount to \$195, 25, exclusive of books, clothing, candles, and pocket money. "The system of instruction is of the most salutary kind." Particular attention is paid to discipline the minds of the youth, to form habits of reflection and inquiry, and to induce them to the investigation of subjects.

Connected with the College is a large and flourishing Grammar School, whose members are governed by the same laws with the students of College. Every student is required on the Sabbath to attend some place of public worship—and all immoralities are punished by suspension, diminution or expulsion.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY IN VIRGINIA.

We have understood that Rev. Dr. Rice and Rev. J. T. Russell are visiting the northern and eastern States, to collect subscriptions and donations for the Theological Seminary of Virginia. It is to be hoped that they will be successful; and if the importance of a flourishing theological school in the heart of the Southern States, to the general interests of religion throughout the country, be realized as it ought to be at the North, they cannot solicit aid in vain. The distinguished liberality with which applications made by northern agents have been met at the South, demands a reciprocation of kindness. The friends of religion in Virginia & other Southern States are exerting themselves nobly, to form permanent institutions within their respective bounds, which will exert a salutary influence on unborn generations. This undoubtedly is a wiser course than to depend on foreign seminaries; and they ought to be encouraged to pursue it, by the aid that can be rendered in this part of the country with perfect ease and without diminishing at all our ability to support our own institutions. We can do nothing so effectively to raise the standard and diffuse the spirit of piety in the Southern States, as to assist them in establishing their own seminaries, and preparing their own pious youth for the ministry.

OBSTACLES TO THE CONVERSION OF THE INDIANS.

We are often told that the Indians cannot be converted to the Christian faith,—that missionary exertions among them are useless—and even that they are happier in their savage state, than if they were induced to exchange it for the refinement and elevation of civilized society. Probably the perpetrators of the nefarious deed recorded below held these opinions; certainly their conduct is in consistency with them—and if their ideas of Christianity are correctly expressed by this villainous procedure, we cease to wonder at their conclusion that the Indians can never be converted to such a faith.

Milledgeville, July 6.—A gentleman of unquestionable veracity writes to us from Palmetto county, that a few Indians having escaped, two or three weeks ago, in a neighboring county for the purpose of supplying themselves with venison, a parcel of white men went to their camp, (the Indians being absent on a hunting expedition,) took their blankets, clothes, saddles, bridles, and provisions, and made a bonfire of the whole! The Indians were entirely peaceable, and had done no mischief, and were furnished with commendations from McIntosh and Barnett, who were visiting them friendly treatment. But it was the misfortune of these children of the forest to meet with savages worse than Indians. Our correspondent is apprehensive that some innocent person will suffer for this abominable act, so contrary to hospitality, justice, and humanity, and appropriately remarks, "Had those we call savages committed a similar outrage on our unoffending citizens, who had business in, or were passing through the Nation, what an uproar and bustle it would make! We should hear of nothing but revenge and restitution."—Recorder.

Windham County Masonic Bodies met at Brookfield, Conn., May 19, 1823, to form a Constitution for a society to bear this name. Remondel Child was chosen Moderator, & Daniel Frost, Jr. Clerk.

The Society is to consist of such Masonic bodies, and of such associations of individual brethren, as shall comply with the requisitions of the Constitution. The three first Articles of the Constitution are chiefly important.

Article 1. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, four Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, and one or more Agents for the purchase and distribution of the Holy Book of Scriptures among the Jews, in and near the ancient cities or portions of individual brethren belonging to this Society shall annually choose from their respective bodies two delegates, to represent them in the next annual meeting of the Society, which shall be held at Brooklyn, in said county, on the second Monday of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M. said delegates when convened, shall proceed to elect the several officers of the Society for the year next ensuing.

Art. 3d. It shall be the duty of each Council of Select Masters to pay to the Treasurer of said Society at each annual meeting, a sum not less than Eight dollars; each Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Twenty dollars; and each association of individual Brethren, Eight dollars.

Rev. Pliny Fisk and Rev. Isaac Bird are appointed Agents of the Society.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

The London Itinerant Society.—For introducing Sunday Schools and the preaching of the Gospel in destitute villages within fifteen (formerly ten) miles of London, held its 26th Annual Meeting the 12th of May.

The report stated that the Lord had made the Society the honored instrument of training up and introducing to this work no less than 48 of his public servants, whom he had since employed in various parts of the world. Some in the south Sea Islands, in New Zealand, and India; whilst the rest are labouring at home, either as stated pastors, or in the service of the Home Missionary Society, and which Society chiefly owes its origin to some valuable and zealous brethren in connection with the London Itinerant Society. That the preachers and teachers are gratefully engaged from Sabbath to Sabbath in proclaiming the unsearchable riches of Christ to hundreds of immortal souls; many of whom but for the labours of the Institution, might never have heard of the glorious Gospel of God.

Madagascar.—In April 1822, about 4000 females from a northern district, came near the royal residence and demanded that the English missionaries be killed or delivered up to them. The king ordered 4 of the principal instigators to be put to death, and thus quelled the tumult. The king had begun to conform to English customs.

Continental Society, Eng.—The object of this association is, to propagate religious knowledge on the continent. During the last year they gained access to the south of France, and established meetings among Jews, Catholics, and nominal Protestants. The circulation of the Bible proceeds, notwithstanding opposition; and it is supplanting deistical tracts. In the north of France, 300 souls had been converted through the labors of one active minister. In Germany, the Bible was working its way; but the missionaries had not yet gained access to Spain. In France, the Society had employed the book hawkers; and there made them vendors of the scriptures, instead of corrupt trash.

Seamen's cause in Baltimore.—We learn from the Seamen's Magazine, that a meeting for Seamen was opened on board a vessel at Fell's point, on the Sabbath, May 11th. It received encouragement, and meetings have been held on Sabbath afternoons since. The formation of a Bethel Union Society is contemplated, and a system of regular operation will be adopted. One gentleman has given the use of a large sail-loft, and procured a flag. Another has offered a suitable lot for a Minister's Church, if funds should be procured to erect one. The Surveyor of the port permitted the custom-house barge to be used, for carrying preachers, &c. to the vessels where meetings were held. On the first Sabbath, the four barge-men received \$1 for their services; on the next, they agreed to go gratuitously. Many tracts have been distributed at the meetings. A stated preacher is much needed.

Seamen in Philadelphia.—Preparations are making for erecting a Minister's Church. A lot of ground has been purchased for the purpose.

Port of London Society.—There is now scarcely a Port in Great Britain where the gospel is not now preached to seamen, and they hear with eagerness. Numerous instances of conversion from the basest vices, have followed the labors of the Association. Libraries are strongly recommended to be formed on board trading vessels. Ministers of all sects and of "good report" are permitted to engage in these labors of love.

Bible Society.—An auxiliary to the American Bible Society, was formed at New-Haven, Conn. July 22d. W. W. Woolsey, Esq., Rev. Mr. Ross, and Rev. Mr. Matthews were present from New-York, as delegates of the Parent Society, and addressed the meeting very ably.

Kennebec Bible Society.—At the annual meeting of this Society in July, it was voted to invite persons in each town within the county of Kennebec to form themselves into societies for the express purpose of keeping on hand in each town copies of the Bible and Testament for sale. Such societies when formed, will be supplied from the County Society.

The donations to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, credited in the August Herald, amount to \$4,926, 65, beside \$565 received as Legacies, and donations in clothing, provision, books, &c.

Revival.—The "Family Visitor" mentions a recent religious excitement in Buckingham County, Va., the fruits of which are 32 hopeful converts, and many others are under solemn concern. Mr. Alley and Mr. Venable are the preachers on that Circuit.

In Greenville, N. Y. 60 were propounded for admission to the church about the 1st of July, and the work of God continues. Favorable appearances are observed in the vicinity.

The Revival in Boston and Charlestown.—Continues, notwithstanding the unfavorable season of the year, and the necessary absence of the Pastors of the three Churches which have been most favored, for the recovery of their health and exhausted strength. 48 persons were admitted to Park-Street Church and 20 to the Union Church in June last; 24 to the Old South Church in July; 34 to the first Church in Charlestown in June, and 11 in July. 45 now stand propounded for Park-Street Church, 30 are approved for admission to the Old South Church, and 12 or more to the Union Church, in September. Indications of the silent but powerful operation of the Holy Spirit are daily seen, in conviction and conversion.—While we are grateful for the prayers of Christians abroad, we would affectionately request their continuance—for they may be assured that in due time, they and we shall reap, if we faint not.

REVIVAL IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

As we mentioned some weeks since, that the special operations of the Spirit of God were manifest in an unusual degree in this city, our readers are probably looking for further information upon this interesting subject. We are happy in being able to state that the evidence is accumulating, and abundantly satisfactory, that it is a genuine work of God. Its progress has been so silent as to excite the possibility of its being a mere excitement of sympathy, and in many instances convictions have been so deep, without any extraordinary means, as to assure us they were produced by the Holy Spirit. The Churches which have been in a greater or less degree in this work, are the Second Presbyterian (Circular Ch.), the First Presbyterian, the German Lutheran, and the Methodist Churches. Meetings for prayer, repentance, full and solemn seasons of fasting and prayer among Christians, have been apparently multiplied. The communion seasons have been peculiarly interesting, and a considerable number have been added to the churches. [Southern Intel.]

In New-York it has become customary not to observe in morning calls. A glass of lemonade or a cup of tea is used as a substitute. [N. Y. Ad.]

MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the Boston Recorder.

SIR,—A writer in your last paper, has asserted, that Mr. Fisk, the missionary to Jerusalem, is supported by the people of Charleston, S. C. This is a mistake. Mr. Fisk is supported by a Society formed for the purpose in Savannah, Geo.—The same writer also, mentions the fact, that Mr. Goodell is supported by New-York, in such a manner as to imply, that the Society in New-York supports but one of the missionaries to Western Asia. The fact is, that the "Palestine Missionary Association," in New-York, has engaged to support not only the Rev. Wm. Goodell, but also the Rev. Isaac P. I deem it of some importance that these mistakes, though apparently trifling, be corrected. By so doing, you will oblige several friends of missions.

R.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

"A CONSTANT READER" is received, but cannot be admitted for many obvious reasons. A communication of such a nature ought to be made directly to the officers of the Society in question, with the true name of the author. The evils of which complaint is made, if they exist, cannot be remedied by being published—and besides, the remedies proposed are already in operation, & ever have been since the organization of the Society.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

News from Spain.—Accounts to the 22d of June, have been received in Philadelphia.—At a meeting of the Cortes, on the 11th of June at Seville, it was voted that the King be removed to Cadiz.—His Majesty replied to the Committee, that neither his conscience nor the love of eleven millions of his subjects allowed him to leave Seville. The President of the Committee replied that the conscience of his Majesty was not responsible. The King only added, "I have spoken," and retired. The Cortes then resolved, that the case of moral incompetency had occurred in the King, and that a Regency be appointed to remove him. The King was accordingly removed, on the 12th of June, under military escort.

On the 11th of June, an Irish General, and 13 others, were committed to prison, on suspicion of treason against the Constitutional Government.

On the 12th, soon after the departure of the King, the populace rose and committed the most horrid excesses. They sacked houses; robbed and stripped naked, persons of both sexes; and bid defiance to the few battalions left to maintain order.

The King arrived at Cadiz, on the 16th, and was congratulated, on his arrival, in the name of the inhabitants. The sounds repeated in innumerable acclamations, were those most dear to every good Spaniard, to independence and liberty.

The Cortes assembled at Cadiz, on the 18th of June, and 88 members answered to their names. At the first meeting the Regency was dissolved, and the King reinstated. The General in chief of Abisbal's army with his men reached Cadiz, by forced marches, on the 16th; was fired upon; by the multitude from the streets and houses; routed them without loss, and restored order.—The Government received information on the 21st of June, that the French were to enter Cadiz the day before. Measures were adopted by the Government to defend the island. There was no indication of discord or flexibility in the Cortes.

Suicide by the Secretary at War.—At Cadiz, on the 18th, the Minister of War, Don Stanislau Sanchez Salvador was found dead with his throat cut. The reason assigned in a note written by himself was that life was becoming every day more insupportable to him.

A letter dated Cadiz, June 18th, states that the French had advanced as far as Cordova without firing a shot, and would probably with the same facility as in 1810, present themselves before Cadiz, with this difference, that they would not have conquered the country.

Cadiz was thronged with people. Provisions were very scarce, and had advanced 50 per cent. Every thing, even Colonial produce, was permitted to be imported.

Spanish Cause in England.—In the Freeman's Journal is a detailed account of a great meeting which is spoken of as one of the most interesting and important ever held in the city of London. It was the object of the meeting to aid the Spanish nation in their struggle with France. Sir James McIntosh, Mr. Brougham and Lord Erskine, were present and spoke. There were also present many noblemen and gentlemen of the greatest respectability, whose names are given. The meeting was crowded, and the spirit that reigned in the speeches, and in the reception of them indicated great sympathy in the cause of Spain.

Egrotal.—It is stated in the Philadelphia Observer, on the authority of a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, that there has been a reaction in Portugal, and that the King had fled to the frontiers of Spain, and that the peasantry and the farmers, constituting the great body of the nation are decidedly in favor of the Constitutional system.

Maracaybo.—Corroca papers to the 5th of July, give the particulars of the capture and recapture of Maracaybo. The Colombians from the squadron, entered the town, when Morales was absent. The inhabitants and a few troops retired to Vigia, where they were joined by 4 companies of the regiment, Cassadores del General, and were led back, and entered the town, in the evening, at the point of the bayonet. On the 17th, Gen. Morales with the main body of the army and two other Divisions entered Maracaybo without resistance, the Colombians retired after having greatly injured the town.

The Pirates.—The capture of two piratical schooners by Lt. Watson, mentioned in our last, is not only confirmed, but many particulars are furnished, by a later arrival at Norfolk, showing that it was a most gallant action. It was on the same spot where Lt. Allen fell.

From Havana.—Havana papers to the 14th of July, have been received in Charleston, which contain news from Madrid papers to the 1st of June, and from Coruna to the 8th, by which it appears that the defection of Abisbal from the patriot cause has not diminished the ardor and confidence of the Constitutionals.

It is also stated, that Cuba is looking with extreme solicitude to Spain, and if the Constitutional Government should be subverted, the Island would probably declare itself independent. The Governor has been publicly called upon by the city authorities to declare, whether he would support the Constitution, and the evasive answer, which he gave, was cause of great dissatisfaction.

On the 12th ult. all the regular troops at Havana, went into quarters.

From the 31st of October, 1820, to the 10th of September, 1821, twenty-six vessels containing 6415 slaves entered the port of Havana, and the Government took no notice of them.

A letter from Havana, dated July 20th, stated that the fever raged there alarmingly.

South America.—All the Republics have declared themselves in favor of the emancipation of Slaves. Colombia has provided by law, that all children born since the Revolution shall be free at the age of 18.

Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick.—The Small Pox is spreading in these Provinces, and no persons are allowed to enter Eastport, Me. from the Province, without reporting themselves to the Selectmen.

Canada.—There are a multitude of Irish emigrants arriving in Montreal. It is stated that more than seven hundred arrived in three steam boats from Quebec, & that the British Government supports an Agent in Ireland, who is authorized to give a passage, and pay the necessary expenses of all the Irish poor, who will emigrate to Canada.

Egypt.—Mr. Wolff, the Jewish missionary, has proposed to the Bashaw of Egypt, (and the Bashaw has accepted the proposal) to establish a school near Cairo, on the new system adopted in England. The Bashaw asks that the teachers may be located at his Lyceum, and insists that they be gentlemen and men of science.

Port Au Prince.—The Rev. Mr. Paul of Boston, when he first arrived was not permitted to preach, though he was treated with great politeness. A late report, however, is more favorable, and it is hoped that he will gain the object of his mission.

Suicide.—The proportionate number of suicides in London and Paris has been of late a subject of warm discussion. The following estimate and comparison is believed to be accurate.

Population.	Suicides.	Proportion.
Paris, 700,000	300	0.42 in 1000
London, 1,000,000	200	0.20 in 1000

Suicide has at times, appeared to prevail epidemically. In 1806, sixty suicides were committed at Rouen, during the months of June and July, which had been extremely hot and moist; much commercial distress had occurred at the same time. In July and August, of the same year, three hundred suicides were committed at Copenhagen; the same causes likewise prevailing. In 1793, thirteen hundred suicides took place at Versailles. [Medical Recorder.]

DOMESTIC.

Important.—The Legislature of New Hampshire has passed a law requiring the overseers of the poor, to make annual returns, of the names & ages of the paupers, in their respective towns, with the expenses of each, the cause of their inability to support themselves, as idleness, distraction, age, infirmity of body or mind, intemperance or other vicious habits.

Duties on Auctions.—Seventy thousand dollars have been paid from this source into the Treasury of Pennsylvania during the last year, by the city of Philadelphia.

Niagara Falls.—The whole fall between the Chippewa and Lake Ontario is 307 feet. It is proposed to form a water communication around the falls, connecting the Lakes, Erie and Ontario, at \$100,000 expense.

Rochester, N. Y.—The increase of this flourishing village, containing 373 inhabitants, has been 3000 since 1814. It now contains 65 stores; 18 lawyers, 11 physicians, D schools, and 572 houses. In 1812, there was no village there.

Health of the Cities.—In New Orleans, the Report of the Board of Health, for the first week in July, gives the deaths of several gentlemen from the Northern and Middle States.

In Savannah, during the week ending the 12th of July, there were only four deaths of fever.

In Baltimore, week ending July 22d, deaths total 65, fever 4.

In Philadelphia, week ending July 19th, deaths total, 126 Cholera Morbus 34, fevers 10.

In New York, week ending July 19th, total 89, fevers 6.

In all the Cities, Malignant fevers none—with the exception perhaps of New Orleans.

Effects of Lightning.—In Wilmington, N. C. July 19, the house of Gen. Jones was struck with lightning. A black man and a boy, who were the only persons in the house, escaped without material injury. This is the fourth or fifth time the same house has been struck with lightning, in the last six years. Would it not be greatly wise to attach a conductor to this house.

In Elizabeth City, N. C. during a thunder storm a few weeks since, after a long drought, the electric fluid seemed to fill the whole town with a blaze of fire. It struck a stable and killed a horse; knocked down several persons, and stunned many others; and was heard by many persons in different parts of the city, like the sparkling of fixed air escaping from a corked bottle.

In Beverly, Mass., August 4th, Mrs. Deborah Carrio, aged 40, was killed by lightning. The electric fluid came through the chimney floor, after descending the chimney, and struck the deceased, who was standing at the closet door, on the head, and killed her instantly. Another lady in the same room was wholly uninjured. In all probability the life of the deceased would have been saved by a conductor on the chimney. How long before the inhabitants of our country will use this defence, against terrific and destructive lightning!

Two barns, one in Lexington, and the other in East-Bridgewater were consumed by lightning on the same evening, Monday August 4th. In the latter, the remains of a man were found, who is ascertained to have been a poor traveller.

Duelling.—Joshua Barton, Esq. District Attorney of the United States, in Missouri, was shot, in a duel, at St. Louis, June 30th, by Thomas C. Recker. "In him," says the Republica, "Missouri has lost one of her ablest and worthiest citizens." The members of the bar, at St. Louis, voted to wear crape, on the left arm for thirty days, in memory of the dead. When praise is thus bestowed upon the duellist, and his death is lamented with such public tokens of respect, how shall the murderous practice be discountenanced?

The Missionary Wheel.—In Hartford, Conn. for the purpose of giving ladies, who may have leisure, an opportunity to spin for the benefit of missions, is respectfully, noticed and generally approved in the political papers. Perhaps this simple design, like the missionary field, will become a source of great revenue to the cause of missions.

Death by Fighting.—Three instances of murder are mentioned the last Palladium from fighting. One at the Yellow Spring in Pennsylvania, one in Montreal, and one in Chambly, Canada.

In Troy, N. Y. A Robber in leaping from a window of a chamber in the second story of a house, in which he was discovered while robbing the trunk of his room fellow, came down upon a picket fence, and was so mangled, that he will probably die.

Council Bluffs.—Fourteen men have been killed, and nine wounded, out of seventy five, composing Gen. Ashley's exploring party, near Council Bluffs, by the Ricans Indians. Col. Lavenworth is in pursuit of the Indians.

Another mail robber pardoned.—The President of the United States has just pardoned Henry C. Turner, who was sentenced to eight years imprisonment in Georgia, for robbing the mail. This is the third or fourth mail robber, who has been pardoned recently by the President. The time for which they were sentenced had not half expired. It is made a serious and very important question in the public prints, what will be the effect of this policy.

The Poor in Baltimore.—Poor females in Baltimore make vests for the merchant tailors, a dozen for two dollars, and pantaloons for six and a quarter to twelve and half cents a pair.

Boat for passing Rapids.—A boat has been lately invented which draws itself up Rapids.—The plan is this. From an anchor which is cast at the head of the rapids, a rope is passed to a windlass in the boat. This windlass is on a shaft which passes across the boat. On each end of this shaft are water wheels, which are turned with power according to the rapidity of the current. The turning of these water wheels winds the rope on the windlass, diminishes its length, and thus draws the boat. The boat has been found by an experiment of Mr. Clark, to ascend half as fast again as the current descends.

Internal Improvement.—The states of Ohio and Kentucky have projected a canal around the falls at Louisville. It will be two and a half miles in length, and will cost only \$150,000, and when finished will make the navigation complete from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. The expense of land carriage at this place the last year, was greater than the estimated cost of the canal.

The Secretary of the Navy.—The Hon. Smith Thompson, has accepted the appointment as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States in the place of Judge Livingston, deceased. Mr. Thompson, before he became Secretary of the Navy, was seventeen years a Judge on the bench of the Supreme Court in the State of New-York, and when he was appointed Secretary of the Navy, was Chief Justice on that bench.

State of crimes in Montgomery Co. Maryland.—Four crimes, for each of which the lawful punishment is death, have been committed in this county during the last twelve months, and have been suffered to go unpunished. The particulars are found in the New-York Advocate.

New Inventions.—Since 1790 more than 3000 patents have been granted at the United States patent office. Of these 80 are for improvements in steam boats and steam engines.

Kentucky bills.—They are worth in Lexington fifty cents on a dollar, two dollars in bills being the common exchange for one in silver.

At the late commencement in Union College, the degree D. D. was conferred on the Rev. N. W. Taylor, of New Haven, and on the Rev. Jonathan Wainwright, and Rev. William McMurray, of New-York—and the degree of A. B. on sixty seven young gentlemen.

At the Commencement in Transylvania University, Ky. the degree of A. B. was conferred by President Holley on thirty two young gentlemen.

Accidents.—On Monday, the 21st of July, in one neighbourhood, Mr. Rogers, of Cambridge, N. H. was drowned—a man in Jamaica, near Cambridge, hung himself—a woman in the same town attempted to hang herself, but was found before she was dead—Mr. Farr, of Windham, cut himself with a scythe, and bled to death—a man in Grafton attempted to destroy his life with opium.

Interment of the dead.—A writer in the Centinel directs the attention of the citizens of Boston to the hills in South Boston, as suitable ground to be converted into a place of interment for those who die in this City.

The City Council have refused to grant leave to the Methodist Episcopal Church to erect tombs under said Church, and have accepted the Report of their committee, which recommends that the building of new tombs within the peninsula be prohibited; and that a place, on the neck, or at South Boston, be selected as a Burial Ground for the whole City: that the Mayor and Aldermen be a committee to make the selection; and that a joint committee be appointed to consider the means, which may be legally and expeditiously adopted for the abolition of all the rights of burial within the peninsula.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. George W. Edmonds to Miss Mary Ann Simonds; Mr. Wm. Murray to Miss Eliza H. Classen; Mr. Abram Robinson, of Stratham, to Miss Joanna Adlington.

In Salem, Mr. Joseph Francis to Miss Mercy Curtis; Mr. Samuel N. Abbot to Miss Mary A. Francis; Mr. Purchase Jewett to Miss Eliza Bailey; Mr. William Holland to Miss Alice Saunders.—In Lynn, Mr. Joseph Paine to Miss Sarah Lindsey.—In New-Bedford, Mr. J. W. C. Fleming to Miss Mary R. Rotch.—In Gloucester, Mr. Thomas Knight to Mrs. Sally Wheeler.—In Walpole, Mr. Zephaniah Kidder, of Pautuxet, R. I. to Miss Mary Stearns.

In Bath, Maine, Mr. Thomas A. Pierce to Miss Arabella Sloan.—In New-Haven, Conn. Mr. Thomas Babcock to Miss Laura Ransom.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Frederick, eldest son of Mr. Samuel Cushing, aged 10; Daniel Silsby Harris, son of Mr. Leach Harris, 19; Michael, son of Mr. Thomas Cahill, 4 mo.; Mrs. Susanah Taylor, 64; Mrs. Martha Henly.

In Medford, Mr. Isaac Tufts, 79.—In Salem, Mrs. Seeth Ropes, widow of the late Capt. Geor. R. 54; Mr. Jonathan Very, 73.—In Edgartown, Mr. Thomas Stewart, 80.—In Hamilton, Rev. Manassah Cutler, L. L. D. 81.—In Dover, Mass. Mr. Timothy Allen, 77.—In Worcester, Mr. Nathaniel Gray, 48; killed by lightning; Mr. John B. Curtis, 25.—In Barre, Doct. Ephraim Brooks, 87.—In Providence, Mr. Robert Knight, 74.—In Portsmouth, Mr. Chester Shattuck, 46, formerly of Greenfield, Mass.—In West Newbury, Mrs. Mary Ann B. wife of Capt. John Osgood, 24.—In Portland, Capt. John Brooks, of Gloucester, 22.—In Cambridge, James Clay Gray, 11, son of Wm. R. Gray, Esq. He was accidentally drowned while bathing with a younger brother; Mrs. Mary Bartlett, widow of the late Samuel Bartlett, Esq. 22; Mrs. Ann Jepson, 90, widow of the late John J. of Boston; In West-Cambridge, Mr. Geor. Cutter, 22.—In Ashby, Mr. Stephen Patch, 74.—In Marblehead, Capt. Nathaniel Gardiner, 48.—In Gloucester, Mr. Joseph Dennen, 73.—In Fairfield, Capt. George Clark, late of Waterville, 48.—In Franklin, Mr. Silas Hartshorn, 63, a soldier of the revolution; In Newton, Capt. Asa Rogers, 40.—In Buxton, Me. Mrs. Margaret, wife of Capt. Hugh Moore, 78.—In Farmington, Me. Capt. Lemuel Tobey, a native of Sandwich, 63.—In Dumfries, Vt. Lieut. John Wyman, 81.—In New York; Charles Ball, 15, an excellent swimmer, but drowned in making trial of the Improved Life Preserving Bed, in the East River.—In Wilmington, N. C. Edmund Bridge, jr. Esq.—In Providence, Mrs. Horneine Hammond, widow of the late John S. H. 55.—In Newport, Mr. Jonathan Maxon, 87; Mr. Richard Hazard, jun. 27; Mrs. Mary Cole, 32; Miss Clarissa Sterne, 19.—In Wickford, Capt. George Tennant, 80.—In Concord, N. H. Capt. Timothy Dow, 39.—In Hartford, Con. Mr. Barzillai Hudson, 82.—In Killingworth, Con. Capt. Christopher Wright, 39.—In Mobile, Mr. Augustus Richards, of Boston, 36.—In New-Orleans, 13th ult. Mr. Wm. Wyer, merchant, formerly of Newburyport. On the 10th, Capt. Calvin Ballard, or schr. Elizabeth, of Hallowell.—At Sea, (drowned) Capt. John Hall, of Maine—knocked overboard by the mainboom.—At sea, on the 26th ult. Mr. William French, of Boston, 26.—Drowned, at Pittsburg, Penn. Samuel Walker, 16. His father was accidentally killed a short time since.

SOCIAL HARMONY.

JUST published, and ready to be delivered to subscribers and purchasers at No. 40, Marlboro' street.

Social Harmony, or a Compilation of Airs, Duets, and Trios, calculated for private devotion, most of which are fitted for the Organ or Piano Forte—also, a number of Anthems and Choruses, suitable for Churches and Singing Societies—the whole selected from the most approved authors, by N. D. GOULD.—Price \$2.

Mr. GOULD respectfully informs the public that the second and last quarter of his school for teaching Penmanship, and Sacred Music, for the present season, will commence on Monday, the 18th inst. at the Hall, No. 40, Marlboro'-st. Lessons on the Piano Forte will be given to those of the scholars who request it, by Mrs. Fish, Organist at Chauncy-Place Church. Those who wish to attend are requested to leave their names at the School Room.

August 9.

QUARTO BIBLES.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 53, Cornhill, have for sale 500 Quarto Bibles; at very reduced prices.

—All who wish to supply themselves will find it for their interest to call. August 9.

TYPE CASES.

JUST received, and for sale by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 53, Cornhill, an additional supply of Type Cases, at \$2 per pair. August 9.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 53, Cornhill, have for sale, price 50 cents, Nott's Sermons to Children; designed to promote their immediate piety. —This useful little work has been so much approved, as to have quickly passed through a second edition. It is an appropriate work for presents in Sabbath Schools, and for Sabbath School Libraries.

—For sale, a great variety of Religious Tracts, published by the Evangelical Tract Society, which are sold at One Mill a page, from which ten per cent discount is made to Tract Societies.

—Just published, The Bible Boy, in a Tract, \$1 60 per 100. August 9.

MEDICAL SCHOOL AT BOSTON.

THE Lectures at the Massachusetts Medical College in Boston, will begin on the third Wednesday of November, and be continued daily until the third Wednesday of February following.

It is presumed that the means now possessed by this school for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of medical knowledge in all its branches, are equal to those offered by any American college, and commensurate with the advances made by society in the other departments of useful learning. As auxiliary to the several courses of medical instruction, the school is amply provided with apparatus, collections, and opportunities for practical demonstration; which, if aided by industry on the part of the student, are calculated to afford him the same kind of information as that for which the hospitals and seminaries of Europe are usually visited. These auxiliary advantages consist in a large and select medical library; a cabinet of a thousand anatomical preparations; an ample and well furnished chemical laboratory; a collection of specimens of the materia medica; a suit of models and specimens for illustrating the principles and operations of anatomy; a course of recent dissections, both publicly by the professor, and private by the students themselves; and lastly, an opportunity of acquiring practically medical and surgical knowledge at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The following courses of lectures begin and terminate at the periods which have been specified.

Anatomy and Surgery	Dr. Warren	Free \$20
Chemistry	Dr. Gorham	15
Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence	Dr. Channing	10
Materia Medica	Dr. Bigelow	10
Theory & practice of Physic	Dr. Jackson	15

These constitute the regular course of medical instruction preparatory to a Medical degree. Students who choose, have the additional opportunity in the Spring season to attend lectures at Cambridge on Mineralogy, Botany, Natural Philosophy, and philosophy applied to the Arts, as well as on various departments of literature.

As the Massachusetts General Hospital has not been completed so as to be accessible to medical students until within the two last seasons, it may be proper to give some account of the opportunity it affords for practical instruction to students during their residence in the city. The wards of the medical department have always furnished a succession of interesting cases, both acute & chronic, which have been under the care of the professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic. Regular clinical lectures during the winter are given upon these cases, and students are admitted to the patient so far as to become experimentally conversant with the symptoms of their diseases, the progressive changes which take place, and the operation and influence of medical agents.

As is common in large establishments of the kind, many patients resort to the General Hospital to undergo surgical operations, rendered necessary by accident or disease. No other kind of institution affords equal opportunities for acquiring a practical acquaintance with operative surgery. Not only the operations themselves, but the treatment of the cases preparatory and consequent to the operation, and the progress and management of convalescence, may be here studied and observed. The superior conveniences which a well arranged hospital affords for the accommodation of the sick, renders this institution a resort not only of the poorer class, among whom in a large city, accidents are of frequent occurrence, but of other individuals from a distance, who come with the expectation of relief from chronic maladies requiring surgical treatment.

The following is a record of surgical cases, and of operations performed in the Massachusetts Hospital, during twenty months from the opening of the building in September 1821, to June 1823.

1821.	Sept. 21.	Operation for Prolapsus ani.
	Oct. 18.	Lithotomy. [rim.]
	" 23.	Operation for Popliteal Aneurism.
	" 25.	Operation for Fistula in ano.
	Nov. 10.	Fractured leg.
	Dec. 9.	Dislocation of the hip in the ischiatic notch.
1822.	January 6.	Fracture of the thigh. [leg.]
	" "	Compound fracture of the tibia.
	" 30.	Removal of a portion of the tibia.
	Feb'y 5.	Amputation of the leg.
	" 19.	Operation for Phymosis.
	" "	Removal of diseased toes.
	March 9.	Fractured leg.
	April 22.	Compound comminuted fracture of leg. [the breast]
	" 24.	Extirpation of tumour from comminuted fracture of the Os humeri.
	July 17.	Amputation of the breast.
	August 2.	Compound fracture of both patella.
	" 30.	Removal of foreign substance from the globe of the eye.
	Sept. 20.	Amputation of the breast.
	Oct. 12.	Extirpation of the parotid gland.
	" "	Operation for prolapsus ani.
	" 23.	Operation for Fistula in ano.
	Nov. 23.	Operation for Catarrh.
	" 28.	Operation for Necrosis.
	" "	Removing tumour from the foot.
	Dec. 20.	Operation for artificial pupil.
1823.	Jan. 15.	Removing tumour from the side.
	Feb'y 5.	Removing fragments of rib.
	" 12.	Operation for Catarrh.
	" 18.	Operation for Inguinal aneurism, the iliac artery tied.
	" "	Facial nerve divided for tic douloureux.
	" 25.	

